

1872.

viator: Kneth Durand August Trotter, special meeting for revision of a Willamette.

Monday, February 12, 7 p.m.—At the office of Mr. Semple, following the meeting of the Board of Directors, the following took place: Estate of Samuel Terry Hughes, deceased, executor, J. H. Hughes, attorney; the estate finally accepting or rejecting an offer of composition, submitted by the estate, and on the sale of the real estate on the 14th December last.

Tuesday, February 13, 7 p.m.—Before the Civil Commission: William Ringland, adjourned official assigned to the 14th December last, in re Robert Ingall, official assignee to the estate of Robert Ingall, deceased, executor, J. H. Hughes, attorney; the estate finally accepting or rejecting an offer of composition, submitted by the estate, and on the sale of the real estate on the 14th December last; John Cranny, first or only meeting; Francis Bell, first or only meeting; James Crazey, first or only meeting; James Dwyer, first or only meeting; William W. Dowdle, first or only meeting; John Sinclair, first or only meeting; James Simpson, first or only meeting; William W. Simpson, first or only meeting; George William Hox, third meeting; as William Underwood and some, third meeting; Stuart Cohen, third meeting; George William Hox, third meeting.

APPLICATIONS.

Tuesday, February 13, at 11 a.m. before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for companies of the following names: 1. Estate of Thomas Roberts, deceased; 2. Estate of Robert Hamilton, deceased; 3. Estate of William Marshall, deceased. A first plan dividend \$6 per cent. 2. Estate of Robert Hamilton, deceased; 3. Estate of William Marshall, deceased. Payment in full of a precurrent debt. James Martin, the ratification or otherwise, of directions of creditors.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, February 15, at 11 a.m. before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for companies of the following names: 1. Estate of Thomas Roberts, deceased; 2. Estate of Robert Hamilton, deceased; 3. Estate of William Marshall, deceased. A first plan dividend \$6 per cent. 2. Estate of Robert Hamilton, deceased; 3. Estate of William Marshall, deceased. Payment in full of a precurrent debt. James Martin, the ratification or otherwise, of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY,

BEFORE THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE MAGISTRATES, AT 10

Day, Love, Hughes, Benwick, Curran, and Smart.

Nine persons were fined in the usual sums for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Dowling for having, while on duty, been absent from his post for an hour, was fined ten pounds in a public place, *offended against decency*, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s. or to be imprisoned on condition of good behavior.

Beatty Hunt was found guilty of having wilfully destroyed an umbrella and other articles the property of Allyn Boyd, and was sentenced to pay 20s. damages, or to be imprisoned on condition of good behavior.

Henry Keer was summarily convicted of having stolen a piece of tweed cloth of the value of 38s., the property of George Rogers, of George-street, tailor, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

James Cashman was ordered to enter into a recognizance with sureties to keep the peace six months, on the complaint of John O'Connell, of the same street, of having committed personal violence, in consequence whereof he (O'Connell) is in bodily fear of him.

one was dismissed, another was adjourned, and seven not proceeded. Eight persons were fined for offences against the public peace, and three persons were fined for offences in public places, and riding upon footways; and one was fined for not carrying his rain-spouting under the footpath to the street gully. In Summers v. Kidd, a suit for wages, complaint obtained an order. The case of Lord v. Kidd, which has been several days before the Police Magistrate and Mr. R. B. Rolin conducting complaint's case; Mr. Burdett's case, in which Mr. Rolin, David, appearing for the defence, was brought to a close. Their Worship made an order for the payment of £1. for the cost of legal support, and for the payment of £5. 15s. 6d. for her costs.

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Four others were each with six, 4d. coins each. Henry Saunders was fined 20s. and 2d. 6d. for riding on the foot of a horse, and for pulling the reins of a horse attached to a dray to proceed faster than it was walking, was fined 6s. and 2d. 6d. coins. Michael Daly, for feeding his horse in Cumberlane-street, was fined 20s. and 2d. 6d. coins. John O'Connell, for assaulting women to Agnes McGovern, was fined 20s. and 6d. 6d. coins; and Agnes McGovern, for throwing stones in the streets, was fined 20s. and 6d. 6d. coins. James Connors was fined 20s. and 6d. 6d. coins, for assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty. John Jenkins, landlord of the Fork and Clyde Hotel, Prince-street, was fined 10s. and 6d. 6d. coins, for selling spirits and wine, and the sale of liquor at prohibited hours. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Joseph Murray, who failed to appear at the court, and was charged with making use of indecent language. Richard Costello was fined 1s. and 2d. 6d. coins, for throwing stones in Wexford-street, and for assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty.

VISIT OF EARL BELMORE TO MANARO.

(From the Bombala Times.)

THURSDAY, 8th instant, will long be remembered as a red letter day in its annals, by the residents of Bombala and district, that bring the day of the visit of his Excellency the Earl of Belmore—the first viceregal visit ever made to this part of Manaro. The people turned out in their best style to do honour to the occasion, and all streets and places of business were thronged with their citizens; bunting, everywhere, and floral decorations. Our town had a regular holiday appearance.

Shortly after ten o'clock a number of horsemen and vehicles arrived at the Bungalow, where was assembled the cortege which accompanied him, and the time expected to be on his way from Bibbalinka,

where he had passed the previous night. Mr. J. W. Edwards, J.P., and escorted by a cavalcade of some 100 horsemen and vehicles, reached the Court-house at about five minutes past 12, where the Sons of Temperance, formed in line, and proceeded with the Governor. After some ten minutes, the Governor, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Beresford, opened the hall of the Court-house to receive the Sons of Temperance, and address them. Mr. John Nicholson, J.P., on behalf of the inhabitants of the town and district, read an address, to which his Excellency responded in a suitable manner.

The Sons of Temperance then presented an address to the Governor.

At about 2 o'clock, some seventy gentlemen sat down to a banquet, and after full justice had been done to the good things on the table, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts.

At 4 o'clock, the Governor, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, and a large number of gentlemen, proceeded with a band and a battery of cheering, and drunk with all the hosts.

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THE GERMAN ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Permit me to make a few remarks with regard to the German advertisement published in your issue of the 1st inst. First, I thank my friends and fellow countrymen for having selected my Old English title. My wife was able to read it, and the children regret that their Australian friends are not joining the German settlement in their own harbour, on arrival of the German war-ship.

The wife (a Sydney native) is particularly intelligent, very kind, and on account of their equal attainments, the Port Jackson as "our harbour" (uncor. Hades). I hope that the weather will not be rough, for the sake of the passengers and I also hope that there will not be any rough, should the weather be rough.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c. &c. A GERMAN.

January 17, 1841.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD PROJECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In answer to a letter which appeared in the *Herald* of Saturday last, signed "One who regrets," I am directed by the trustees to explain that the sum of £140 was expended in widening the road opposite the Dock and Lunn and the Blind Institution, and not for the installation of a new lamp. I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c. &c.

Yours, faithfully,
W. TEALE,
Secretary to the Trustees of Cook's River Boat.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—**JANUARY 17.**
Zetia, schooner, 27 tons, from New Guinea, 10 days.
City of London, 10 days, from London, 10 days.
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DEPARTURE.—**JANUARY 18.**
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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 52' 44" S. Longitude 151° 12' 30" E.
Time of day, 10.10.10. (Sunrise, 6.10.10. Sunset, 6.10.10.)
Barometer, 30.10.10. (Sunrise, 6.10.10. Sunset, 6.10.10.)
Thermometer, 60.10.10. (Sunrise, 6.10.10. Sunset, 6.10.10.)

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The dwellings of the various Consuls preserve the European architecture, and many of them seem to be handsome and extensive buildings. The British Consulate is one of this kind; the American is somewhat less ambitious. There are a few fine hotels. All great States have their representatives and their consular courts. They are protected by Japanese soldiers, and have barracks where European troops are lodged. This is by no means unnecessary, since the old enmity to foreigners subsists both among the nobles and the lower classes of the people; and a spirit of fanaticism constitutes a great danger, which may at any time burst forth into violence. The Government of Japan is a curious mixture of adverse powers. The Sovereign lives a sequestered life, but the administration of affairs is in the hands of powerful subjects. Everything in Japan for common use is very light and frail. The Government has, however, encouraged improvement by having certain Japanese taught the methods of Europe. In general, the condition of the people will be considered, if not poor, yet plain and primitive. Their homes are very small. Straw mats are used as beds. Their goods are more like playthings, says our author, and rather attract the eye as toys. The cultivation of silk furnishes an article of commerce for which the demand is inexhaustible. Tea is also produced in abundance. Marking the progress of affairs, a dry dock has been constructed and a mint erected. A fire-engine at Yeddo is reached by external stairs, so that notice is instantly given. This is, however, necessary, since a fire consumes a street in a few minutes. It is said that the Commercial Hotel, so called, ignited at 10 p.m., and by 11 p.m. there was not a stick standing; but it is added, the building and furniture were completely destroyed. Among the buildings of European architecture, we find a handsome club-house—a hall for Freemasons, and a theatre upon the plan of a Grecian temple. The rest of the illustrations include a handsome racecourse stand. This is seen covered with spectators; and among the rest there are some in native costumes. It is striking to see this amusement of the Western nations so early naturalized in Japan. The social life of the Japanese is so completely the reverse of Western ideas that we can hardly judge of the people by some practices which prevail among them. One of the photographs is of the European cemetery, which seems to be thronged with tombstones of many of them after the European model, and with Christian symbols. There may be a young man cut off in the prime of his days, "sleeps the long sleep."

The state of religion in Japan is interesting. The European nations at the present moment. It was stated in a late telegram that the monasteries must be suppressed. All general assertions must be received with caution. From a passage under date June 13th, 1870, taken from the *Japan Herald*, it is said that a handbill had been one of the posters, which advertises that the disciples of Jesus who had been sent to the province of Tsu for safe keeping had fled to parts unknown. This hue and cry adds, "if any one shall find him he shall report quickly to the proper authorities; and if anybody shall harbour or receive him, he shall be deemed a partaker of his crime." This seems like active persecution.

As we have been already visited by Japanese in the quality of performers, their features are tolerably familiar. There might be selected from a group representing a Japanese family one or two countenances agreeable to the English eye. The opening of the trade with Japan has, of course, led to considerable miscalculation. But this was to be expected. People of simple habits are indifferent to many things produced in the West, and the people of Japan will ever be again shut. There will be vicissitudes—a step forward and half a step backward; but the multitude of ships from every country will still continue to visit the far East, although the empire of the seas may be divided.

One of the last numbers of the work we have under review, which extends to May 16, 1871, contains an account of the death of the United States Consul from softening of the brain. He is commended for the promptitude with which he sent off from Japan Europeans that were doing mischief. It is pleasant to find that he is spoken of as thoughtful, conscientious, and anxious for one thing above all—to do justice and judge righteously.

National jealousies seem to have little force among the European residents of Japan. The celebration of the Queen's birthday was observed by the inhabitants generally—this, of course, not as a duty of subjects, but as manifesting a friendly harmony between those who have a far stronger interest in unity than division.

Nothing in President Grant's Message to Congress is so satisfactory as the terms in which he alludes to the relations that now subsist between England and America. But for the conciliatory disposition of the British Government in relation to the Alabama and other disputed claims, it might by this time have been other than the two leading nations of the world would, in all probability have been at war for the purpose of settling differences that will now be arranged with more advantage to both parties, and which in settlement will develop and apply the cement of a permanent friendship.

We have seen the agreement ridiculed and stigmatised, it is true, but it was the breath of party, and men when they are contending for victory and place are not always careful to treat measures according to their merits. The British mind generally will, we doubt not, agree with the President, who employs the following words in reference to this subject—"The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations speaking one language, and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable, at any time, to bring these nations into hostile conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to productive industry millions of men maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and broadsword." This language is in no degree strained, for it is remarkable of this arbitration that the persons entrusted with the duty of settling the claims put forth on either side of the Alabama and other claims which will abide for the guidance of the two nations, and for the determination of disputes in time to come. Thus the liability to misunderstanding is materially diminished, and an important step is made towards the realization of that dream of poets—the Parliament of nations.

From the Peace of Westphalia up to the present time, in the space of little more than

two centuries, upwards of 1200 treaties of peace have been entered into, resulting, for the most part, from preceding wars; but not a single international tribunal has yet been established, nor is there any valid recognition of a Magna Charta to serve as a code which shall be binding on all nations.

So much is it to the contrary, that each State has, in its own constitution, embraced a different view of the questions of definition of nationalization and nationality, and a host of similar topics relating to nationality, naturalization, and allegiance have been continually springing up between the United States and England, France, Austria, and Prussia; and recently between Switzerland and the German Empire. The rights of property are determined by each country according to its own special fashion. Legal administration confers certain specific civil rights upon natives and others, which are distinct upon aliens. Commerce which claims the whole universe for her birthright, during her incessant travellings from one frontier to another, is continually diversifying her code. The questions of asylum, of crime, of extradition, are being interpreted in different senses by different Governments. In warfare, belligerents or neutrals, armistices, prizes, and prisoners, articles of war and contraband of war, and terms which have not, at all times and in every quarter, the like significance. Hence the source of a multiplicity of questions of competency, and hence the origin of interminable demands and controversies, which grow up between different States, and either furnish pretexts for immediate acrimony and strife, or else are allowed to stand over and hold in continual jeopardy the tranquillity of nations.

Napoleon III., in his literary works, sketched out the design of an international congress of sovereigns; but as sovereigns are no longer formed upon Rousseaui's conception, the day is passed for that. Such a congress, which may be a fact of the future, must be formed of the people, and elected by the people. At present we appear far from it; but nearer by the events of the past year, than we were in 1870. Whenever the dream is realized, the world will indeed be progressing towards a criterion of international justice emanating from one sole and unvarying code of morality, whatever may be the religion, the race, or the territory of the peoples so assembled.

The erection of a municipality cut short the quarrels of the community, in the same manner as the establishment of a National Government put an end to the wars between provinces or counties. Men have only to make a little wider application of the same principle, to overcome the selfish passions and vulgar prejudices bound up between the narrow limits of frontier and frontier, and to accomplish the suppression of future wars between nations.

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So much is it to the contrary, that each State has, in its own constitution, embraced a different view of the questions of definition of nationalization and nationality, and a host of similar topics relating to nationality, naturalization, and allegiance have been continually springing up between the United States and England, France, Austria, and Prussia; and recently between Switzerland and the German Empire. The rights of property are determined by each country according to its own special fashion. Legal administration confers certain specific civil rights upon natives and others, which are distinct upon aliens. Commerce which claims the whole universe for her birthright, during her incessant travellings from one frontier to another, is continually diversifying her code. The questions of asylum, of crime, of extradition, are being interpreted in different senses by different Governments. In warfare, belligerents or neutrals, armistices, prizes, and prisoners, articles of war and contraband of war, and terms which have not, at all times and in every quarter, the like significance. Hence the source of a multiplicity of questions of competency, and hence the origin of interminable demands and controversies, which grow up between different States, and either furnish pretexts for immediate acrimony and strife, or else are allowed to stand over and hold in continual jeopardy the tranquillity of nations.

Napoleon III., in his literary works, sketched out the design of an international congress of sovereigns; but as sovereigns are no longer formed upon Rousseaui's conception, the day is passed for that. Such a congress, which may be a fact of the future, must be formed of the people, and elected by the people. At present we appear far from it; but nearer by the events of the past year, than we were in 1870. Whenever the dream is realized, the world will indeed be progressing towards a criterion of international justice emanating from one sole and unvarying code of morality, whatever may be the religion, the race, or the territory of the peoples so assembled.

The erection of a municipality cut short the quarrels of the community, in the same manner as the establishment of a National Government put an end to the wars between provinces or counties. Men have only to make a little wider application of the same principle, to overcome the selfish passions and vulgar prejudices bound up between the narrow limits of frontier and frontier, and to accomplish the suppression of future wars between nations.

People of simple habits are indifferent to many things produced in the West, and the people of Japan will ever be again shut. There will be vicissitudes—a step forward and half a step backward; but the multitude of ships from every country will still continue to visit the far East, although the empire of the seas may be divided.

One of the last numbers of the work we have under review, which extends to May 16, 1871, contains an account of the death of the United States Consul from softening of the brain. He is commended for the promptitude with which he sent off from Japan Europeans that were doing mischief. It is pleasant to find that he is spoken of as thoughtful, conscientious, and anxious for one thing above all—to do justice and judge righteously.

National jealousies seem to have little force among the European residents of Japan. The celebration of the Queen's birthday was observed by the inhabitants generally—this, of course, not as a duty of subjects, but as manifesting a friendly harmony between those who have a far stronger interest in unity than division.

Nothing in President Grant's Message to Congress is so satisfactory as the terms in which he alludes to the relations that now subsist between England and America. But for the conciliatory disposition of the British Government in relation to the Alabama and other disputed claims, it might by this time have been other than the two leading nations of the world would, in all probability have been at war for the purpose of settling differences that will now be arranged with more advantage to both parties, and which in settlement will develop and apply the cement of a permanent friendship.

We have seen the agreement ridiculed and stigmatised, it is true, but it was the breath of party, and men when they are contending for victory and place are not always careful to treat measures according to their merits. The British mind generally will, we doubt not, agree with the President, who employs the following words in reference to this subject—"The year has been an eventful one in witnessing two great nations speaking one language, and having one lineage, settling by peaceful arbitration disputes of long standing, and liable, at any time, to bring these nations into hostile conflict. An example has thus been set which, if successful in its final issue, may be followed by other civilized nations, and be the final means of returning to productive industry millions of men maintained to settle the disputes of nations by the bayonet and broadsword." This language is in no degree strained, for it is remarkable of this arbitration that the persons entrusted with the duty of settling the claims put forth on either side of the Alabama and other claims which will abide for the guidance of the two nations, and for the determination of disputes in time to come. Thus the liability to misunderstanding is materially diminished, and an important step is made towards the realization of that dream of poets—the Parliament of nations.

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HORSES AND VEHICLES.

SUBBY HILLS FOUND.—For SALE, THIS DAY at noon, 2 good MARES (pairs).

HORSES, Carriages, Buggies, and Dogcarts for HIRE (except Sundays). GIBSON'S Repository, 382, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to SELL, HORSE, Springcart, and Harness, at Wm. Parker's, 200, Killy-st., S. R. Rd.

FOR SALE, MAIL PHAETON. May be seen at J. H. JENKINS'S, High-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, well-ried stylish Saddle COB, sound and quiet, very fast.

WANTED, a good Second-hand BUGGY, carrying four. Burrows, Tradesman's Arms, Waverley.

WANTED, a good second-hand Baker's CART. Apply Eastway, Brothers, 425, George-street.

WANTED, a good quiet HORSE. Apply 360 Macquarie-st. South, between 6 and 8 p.m.

FIRST-CLASS second-hand DOG-CART, cheap. LATER, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

HORSE, Spring Wagon, and harness, 411; HORSE, Spring-cart, and harness, 412; Coach, 413. See Spring Wagon, all clean, 421; Coach, 422.

FIRST-CLASS Dogcart, Buggy, with brake, \$35

C Double-seat Buggy, brake, lamps, &c. 8. KNIGHT.
CHESNUT First-class Buggy and Saddle Horse, 416.
 Brown good Van Horse, £9. 8. KNIGHT.
CARRIAGES and BUGGIES of every style built to
 order and repaired with dispatch. A few first-class
 Buggies and Saddles for sale. O'BRIEN
 KERRIDGE, and M'KAY, Castlebar-street.
FOR SALE, Boston Chaise, £30; 4-wheeled Saddle
 £30; 12 sets of Buggy Harness, £5 and 26 set
 Velociped, double tandem, the best in Sydney, £9; new
 Spring-cart, £14. MCARTHY and BROWN, 250, Pitt-
 street.
A FIRST-RATE Parnal CART, cheap. Parnal
 delivery, new, warranted. Adams & Webber, Newmarket.
FOR SALE, Bay Buggy COILT, £5; will hold bay
 horse and rider. Buggy for sale, £5 Punny, and saddle
 children, £6; horshin Saddle, £3 10s. 6d.

UNOB. SALE a first-class Saddle HACK. Best

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

C E M E N T.—Knight, Bevan, and Sherriff's
MONTFERRIE, JOSEPH, and Co.

400,000 FERT Foreign and Colonial
FINE. KOLFE, Circular Quay

500,000 FERT Hardwood, Cedar Doors
Sashen. KOLFE, Circular Quay

160,000 BRICKS for SALE. W. BEAD
BRIAN W. F. Peters, Cook's R., R.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Oil, Colors, Glass, and
Paperhanging Warehouse. W. KOLFE

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings now being
executed at Wynsey Castle, Border Chief, Strathmore.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings.—Over 100
baies and cases. Original packages in stock.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings.—An im-
mense stock on hand 24 to 76 yard roll. 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Storerooms and the trade
are respectfully invited to inspect these very dis-
tinctive. Patterns of Paperhangings in original pack-
ages in open stock, and prices current of every article in the
trade, sent upon application.

WALTER KENNY, 170, Pitt-st.

980,000 FERT Hardwood: Oregon
Myrtleborough, and Colonial
FINE: Battic Deals, Spokes, Fellies, Posts, Rails, Palings
Laths, Shingles, &c.

**SEAMER and ROBERTSON, Darling Harbour, Saw
Mills, Bathurst-street.**

750,000 FERT Cedar (of a superior
quality), Doors, Sashes, Archi-
traves, Skirtings, Casements, Moulding, Turnery of every
description, &c.

**SEAMER and ROBERTSON, Woolloomooloo Saw
Mills and Joinery Works.**

MARBLE LINE CO.—Depot, 8, King-street Wharf
Constant stocks fresh from kiln.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE by the TENDER, the well known Goido Station "YONIE" in the District of Bligh: bounded on the south by the "Moulana," as it is called, on the north-east by "Tahroon," on the south-west by "Yonie," on the south-west by the "Moulana," and on the north-east by the "Moulana," with from 1200 to 1300 head of well-bred CATTLE. Bundy and the LUN cattle are well known to be some of the best in the Western District, rendering commensurate service.

Tenders at per head for the Cattle, with the Station and all the improvements, to be received by the Bank Bank, Lithgow, until the 1st February, 1917, and from whom further particulars can be obtained.

For further particulars the Station will show the Station and Cattle to intending purchasers.

FOR SALE, in the Gwydd Station, 10,000 STORE WETHERS, 3, 4, and 5 years, 4,700 ditto EWES, HUNTER, WATT, and CO.

AUCTION SALES

M. R. WOOLLER sells by auction daily, horses, and all Pitt-street Saddle Yards.
Horses, heavy and light Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

G. GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and a Campaign down, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.
At Camperdown.
HORSES. THIS DAY.

G. GEORGE KISS has received instructions from William Deane, Esq., of Waltham, to sell by auction, at Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 bays of broken and unbroken horses, young and in fine condition, suitable for bus, light harness, or saddle purposes. The greater portion are broken-in.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from John Crowley, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his yard, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
150 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Kilmogin

G. M. PITT has received instructions from

G. John Crowley, Esq., to sell by auction, **THIS DAY**, the 11th instant at his Homestead

Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
164 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Bushbuck
station.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from
James Fletcher, Esq., to sell by auction,
THIS DAY, Thursday, the 18th instant, at his Bushbuck
Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1100 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from
John Chisholm, Esq., to sell by auction,
THIS DAY, Thursday, the 18th instant, at his Bushbuck
Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
400 prime fat wethers, in lots.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from
William Bowman, Esq., to sell by auction,
on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at the Commodore
Hotel, at 12 o'clock, 1000 prime fat wethers, in lots.

N. B.—There are a fine lot of young horses, and superior

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Pearse and Son to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, **THIS DAY, 12th January, at 11 o'clock,** 100 head of prime bullocks, the pick of those sold on Monday.

Fat Lambs. Fat Widders.

W TINDALE has received instructions

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, 60 very prime fat lambs
100 ditto ditto wethers.
Per train from Goulburn.

and Co.'s Yards, **THIS DAY, Thursday, 18th January,** at
12 o'clock,

20 prime fat lambs, from A. G. Polarsen, Esq.
16 ditto ditto from — Hall, Esq.
16 ditto ditto from Messrs. Christian and Co.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by E. Flood, Esq., to sell by auction, at the New Central Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY, 22nd January, at half-past 9 o'clock,

1500 prime fat wethers.

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<http://www.nla.news-page14>

Plans of all the properties to be seen, and information obtained, at the office of the auctioneer, Church-street, Parsonage'a.

Terms at sale.

